

TOTTINGTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**REPORT**

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1961





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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**R E P O R T**

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# **Tottington Urban District Council**

**Chairman of the Council :**  
Councillor Mrs. V. HOWARD, J.P.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

1961

Councillor J. WOODCOCK, Chairman  
,, C. A. McDONALD, Vice-Chairman  
,, S. BROWN  
,, J. R. CASTLE  
,, W. CHAPPELL  
,, R. W. DILLON  
,, J. HALL  
,, W. HILTON  
,, V. HOWARD (Mrs.), J.P.  
,, W. HUDSON (from 22/5/61)  
,, W. JOHNSON  
,, J. M. SMITH (until 23/10/61)  
,, G. M. WALKER (Mrs.)  
,, J. H. WHITTAKER (until 15/5/61).

**Clerk of Council :**  
J. J. BARRATT

**Medical Officer of Health :**  
C. H. T. WADE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

**Public Health Inspector :**  
P. BIRCH, Cert. R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 31/3/61).  
H. KELLETT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1/8/61).



Town Hall,  
Tottington,  
Lancashire.  
July, 1962.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Tottington  
Urban District Council**

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1961 on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the district.

The 1961 census gave a provisional population figure of 6,133, which was at variance with the Registrar General's estimate for mid-1961 of 5,700. The final census figure is not yet available.

The adjusted birth rate was 17.0 and the adjusted death rate 14.2 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 17.4 and 12.0 respectively. There were no maternal deaths and, for the second year, only one infant death. There were no deaths from infectious diseases, including tuberculosis. The district again remained free from poliomyelitis, and there were no reported cases of food poisoning.

Samples of water going into public supply were found to be satisfactory. No milk samples were examined by the Council, but 32 samples were taken by the County Council and found to be satisfactory.

A new survey of the housing conditions in the district is being undertaken so that the Council will be able to decide on future policy. Forty-nine new houses were completed by private individuals during the year and none by the Council.

Applications for improvement grants numbered twelve and eight were approved. There were also thirty-five applications for Standard Grants, of which thirty-four were approved. The Council has on its list forty-three applications for new houses and thirty-nine for bungalows. A scheme is well in hand to develop a central area in Tottington by clearing unfit houses and using the site for the building of thirty-five new houses and old people's bungalows.

Further provision of houses is likely to be made in the same area, and some 400 new houses are contemplated by private developers in various parts of the district.

The outlying hamlets of Affetside, Four Lane Ends and Three Lane Ends continue to receive water conveyed in tanks by the Council's vehicles.

In order to obtain information about the degree of atmospheric pollution a volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recorder has been installed at the Town Hall and readings were obtained for the last quarter of the year. They show that there is the expected degree of pollution which occurs in a town centre. When the full year's results are available they will be reported in detail. At the time of writing this report the Council has not yet made a firm decision to proceed with the establishment of a smoke control area. The Council was ready to establish such an area in Greenmount jointly with Ramsbottom, but the Ramsbottom scheme has also been deferred.

Following the resignation of the Council's Public Health Inspector in March, 1961, negotiations were commenced with the adjoining district of Ramsbottom, and I am pleased to report that in September, 1961, a joint service was established so that this authority has the services of the Ramsbottom Council's Public Health staff. The Medical Officer of Health appointment is already a joint one, and the new arrangement is working admirably.

I wish to thank the Members of the Council and the staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. T. WADE,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area—2,544 acres

Population—1961 census (provisional) 6,133.

(Estimated mid-1961—5,700)

**Number of inhabited houses** (at the end of 1961 from the Rate Books)—2,111

**Rateable Value—£59,157**

**Sum raised by Penny Rate—£234.00**

Table 1—VITAL STATISTICS

1960						1961						
M	F	Total				M	F	Total				
<hr/>												
			<b>Live Births :</b>									
40	31	71	Legitimate ... ..			39	35	74				
3	—	3	Illegitimate ... ..			4	—	4				
			<b>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Estimated</b>									
			<b>Population :</b>									
	12.9		Crude ... ..				13.7					
	16.0		Adjusted ... ..				17.0					
	1960						1961					
			<b>Deaths :</b>			...	...	...	...	M	F	Total
M	F	Total										
56	50	106	<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Estimated</b>									
			<b>Population</b>			...	...	...	52	43	95	
	18.5		Crude ... ..							16.7		
	16.3		Adjusted ... ..							14.2		
M	F	Total				M	F	Total				
			<b>Still Births :</b>									
1	1	2	Legitimate ... ..			—	1	1				
—	—	—	Illegitimate ... ..			—	—	—				
	26.3		<b>Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births</b>						12.7			
	76		<b>Total Live and Still Births</b>			...			79			
M	F	Total				M	F	Total				
			<b>Deaths—Infants :</b>									
—	1	1	Legitimate ... ..			1	—	1				
—	—	—	Illegitimate ... ..			—	—	—				
			<b>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :</b>									
	13.5		Total ... ..						12.8			
	14.08		Legitimate ... ..						13.5			
	Nil		Illegitimate ... ..						Nil			
M	F	Total				M	F	Total				
—	1	1	<b>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</b>			...	...	...	...	1	—	1
	4.05		<b>Illegitimate Live Births % of total Live Births</b>			{	...	...	5.12			
	Nil		<b>Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births</b>			...	...		Nil			



# COMPARABLE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1961

Birth and death-rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases  
in the year 1961

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns)

Estimated home population—mid 1960—45,755,000

mid 1961—46,166,000

	1960		1961	
No.	Rate per 1,000 Home Population		No.	Rate per 1,000 Home Population
		<b>Births :</b>		
782,673	17.1	Live Births... ..	804,120	17.4
15,734	{ 0.34	Still Births ... ..	15,343	0.33
	{ 19.7 (a)			18.7 (a)
		<b>Deaths :</b>		
526,378	11.5	All Causes ... ..	551,783	12.0
3,426	0.075	Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	3,333	0.072
3,094	0.068	Respiratory ... ..	3,001	0.065
332	0.007	Non-respiratory ... ..	332	0.007
98,691	2.16	Cancer (all forms) ... ..	99,914	2.16
21,992	0.48	Lung and Bronchus ... ..	22,809	0.49
76,699	1.68	Other cancer ... ..	77,105	1.67
311	0.39 (a)	Maternal Mortality (total)	274	0.33 (a)
		Maternal Cases (excluding		
248	0.31 (a)	abortion)... ..	220	0.27 (a)
63	0.08 (a)	Due to abortion ... ..	54	0.07 (a)
16,961	21.7 (b)	Infant Mortality ... ..	17,211	21.4 (b)
12,188	15.6 (b)	Neo-natal Mortality ... ..	12,444	15.5 (b)
		<b>Notifications (corrected)</b>		
89	0.002	Typhoid Fever ... ..	93	0.002
239	0.005	Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	253	0.005
630	0.014	Meningococcal infection ...	651	0.014
32,166	0.703	Scarlet Fever ... ..	19,985	0.433
58,030	1.268	Whooping Cough ... ..	34,469	0.530
53	0.001	Diphtheria ... ..	52	0.001
2,954	0.065	Erysipelas ... ..	2,237	0.048
1	0.000	Smallpox ... ..	1	0.000
159,314	3.482	Measles ... ..	762,740	16.522
14,543	0.318	Acute Pneumonia ... ..	18,452	0.400
		Acute Poliomyelitis :		
258	0.006	Paralytic... ..	767	0.017
123	0.003	Non-paralytic ... ..	179	0.004
		Acute encephalitis :		
145	0.003	Infective ... ..	118	0.003
116	0.003	Post-infectious ... ..	158	0.003
43,269	0.946	Dysentery ... ..	30,412	0.442
7,722	0.169	Food Poisoning ... ..	7,829	0.170
8,807	0.192	Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	8,336	0.181
		Tuberculoiss :		
21,129	0.462	Respiratory ... ..	19,187	0.416
199	0.004	Meninges and C.N.S. ... ..	182	0.004
2,662	0.058	Other ... ..	2,546	0.055
		Anthrax ... ..	3	0.000
		Typhus Fever ... ..	1	0.000

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) Births

(b) per 1,000 live births



## CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1961

1960						1961	
13.5		Crude Death Rate	...	...	...	16.7	
16.3		Adjusted Death Rate	...	...	...	14.2	
Males Females						Males Females	
1960						1961	
1960						1961	1961
—	—	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	—	—
3	1	Malignant Neoplasms of Stomach	...	...	...	3	2
3	—	Malignant Neoplasms, Lung Bronchus	...	...	...	1	—
—	—	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
—	1	Malignant Neoplasms, uterus and Breast	...	...	...	—	2
2	4	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	7	3
1	—	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1
4	11	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	5	13
19	7	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	16	6
—	1	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	1	—
9	14	Other heart disease	...	...	...	9	8
1	2	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	—	3
—	—	Influenza	...	...	...	—	1
1	1	Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	1
3	4	Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	—
—	1	Other diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	—	1
2	—	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	—	1
—	—	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	1	1
—	—	Hyperplasia of Prostrate	...	...	...	—	—
—	—	Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	—	—
1	1	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	—	—
4	2	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	3	—
1	—	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	—	—
1	—	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	—
1	—	Suicide	...	...	...	1	—
—	—	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—
56	50					52	43
106		Total ...				95	

## GENERAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT

Area : 2544 acres.

Population (Est. mid 1961) 5700

### No. of Premises by Categories :

1960		1961
2014	Houses and Flats ... ..	2063
65	Agricultural Dwellings ... ..	65
84	Shops (including Banks) ... ..	84
3	Offices ... ..	3
44	Warehouses, Stores and Workshops—(non-industrial ... ..	44
11	Garages and Filling Stations and Car Parks ...	11
11	Public Houses ... ..	11
25	Factories and Workshops ... ..	25
—	Cinema ... ..	7
7	Sport and recreation grounds ... ..	7
7	Social Club (including licensed clubs) ... ..	7
7	Schools ... ..	7
7	Municipal Offices, Crown Premises, Clinics, etc.	7
<hr/> 2285 <hr/>		<hr/> 2334 <hr/>

### Social Conditions of District

The area is primarily rural in character. The centres of population and industry are concentrated in five villages and two hamlets. Outside these centres are established mainly dairy farming and smallholding. The industries in the district include Weaving and finishing of cloth, artificial silk manufacture, shuttle and packing case making, the reconditioning of machinery, re-wiring of electric motors, the preparation of industrial waxes, the manufacture of clothing and the manufacture of carpets.

## SECTION B—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as Child Welfare, Mental Health, Care of School Children, and Care of the Aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery, and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Medical Committee No. 12 from headquarters in Bury. The Divisional Medical Officer is in addition the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committee. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Urban District Council is responsible for the remainder of local health services, and the whole of those matters likely to affect our standards of environmental health. These services include :—

Control of Infectious Disease (including food poisoning); Examination of Water Supplies; Control of food and food preparing premises (including sampling of milk, ice-cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination); Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences; Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; Detection and prevention of nuisances; The prevention of atmospheric pollution; Control of rat, mouse and insect infestations; Control of cleansing, disposal of refuse and sewage.

The examination of milk, water, ice-cream and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Council by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.



## SECTION C—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### 1.—Infectious Diseases

One hundred and seventy notifications of infectious disease were received during the year, an increase of 70 on the 1960 figures. The increase is mainly due to more notifications of Measles.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)—1961**

Total 1960	Total Deaths 1960	CASES NOTIFIED											Total Deaths 1961
		NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age un- known	
—	—	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	9	—
—	—	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68	—	Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	6	10	22	18	29	65	2	1	1	154	—
—	—	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
—	—	Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	—
—	—	Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	Acute Encephalitis— infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—Post-infective ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Enteric or Typhoid Fever (excluding para- typhoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
—	—	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100	—	TOTALS ...	6	10	24	18	34	70	2	2	4	170	2

## TUBERCULOSIS

1960				TOTAL	AGE GROUPS	1961				TOTAL
Pulmonary		Other				Pulmonary		Other		
M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	
—	—	—	—	—	Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	5-14 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	25-44 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	45-64 years	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	65 and over	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	1

\*There have been no deaths from Tuberculosis during the past four years.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

1. No. of Individuals who had completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1961 and comparison with 1960 :—

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION										
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	Total under 5 years	5—	10—	Total aged 5-14 incl.	Total aged 15 and over
1961	24	37	2	1	4	68	22	7	29	—
1960	71	5	4	5	1	86	8	1	9	—

2. No. of Individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1961, i.e., subsequent to complete course :—

AGE GROUP					
	0—	5—	10-14 incl.	Total 0-14 incl'	Total aged 15 and over
1960	32	75	10	117	—
1961	82	76	98	256	34



3. No. of children who had completed a course of primary immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1961 :—

Age at 31/12/60 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1960	1—4 1956-59	5—9 1951-55	10—14 1946-50	Total under 15
No. immunised	84	282	295	462	1123

### **POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**

No. of persons who completed vaccination against poliomyelitis during the period 3rd January, to 31st December, 1961 :—

Year of Birth	Number Vaccinated
1932 or earlier	159
1933-1942	63
1943-1946	15
1947-1951	45
1952-1956	24
1957	3
1958	4
1959	12
1960	55
1961	6
Total	388

The 1960 total was 178.

In addition 622 persons received reinforcement injections in the same period.

Town Hall,  
Tottington.  
Lancashire.  
July, 1962.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Tottington Urban District  
Council:*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Mr. Peter Birch, your Public Health Inspector, since September, 1951, resigned on the 31st March, 1961, to take up an appointment with the Borough of Farnworth.

By arrangement with the adjoining county district, Ramsbottom U.D.C., I was appointed as your Inspector from the 1st August, 1961. These changes had some effect on the efficiency of the department during the year.

On taking over as your Inspector a number of problems, some of them very long standing were evident. These may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) The totally inadequate supply of drinking water in certain parts of the area, and the unsatisfactory supply bacteriologically in other areas. In these areas principally in parts of Chapel Ward, Walshaw and Hawkshaw Wards there is the added problem of the absence of modern drainage systems and sanitary accommodation. These problems are not uncommon to rural areas, and their solution is principally a financial one.
- (b) The unsatisfactory condition of the refuse disposal tip in Turton Road which has reached the end of its useful life. A satisfactory solution of this problem was in sight by the early part of 1962.
- (c) A survey of the housing conditions in the district, and the clearance of a number of unfit houses. This is largely a matter of re-housing and the financial implications involved. It is hoped that a survey can be completed in

the near future.

- (d) Tottington U.D.C. is included in the list of official ‘‘black areas’’ which have been pressed by the Government since January, 1959, to deal with the domestic smoke problem. In July, 1960, the Council informed the Government that they proposed eventually to make the whole of the urban district a smoke control area. As a first step a volumetric smoke and sulphur-dioxide recorder was installed at the Town Hall in September, 1961. At the end of the year the Council were considering in which part of the district a pilot survey should be carried out, with a view to making their first smoke control order.

The carrying out of all the above schemes will involve a considerable amount of work, but if the Council can make the necessary decisions and financial arrangements, I have no doubt that they will see a successful conclusion to their endeavours.

May I thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor J. Woodcock, for his active support, and the members of the Committee who month by month take a lively interest in this important work.

The co-operation of the Council’s Officers is gratefully acknowledged.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. KELLETT,

Public Health Inspector.

## INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.—Inspection of Houses for Defects. Public Health Act, 1936

No. of Premises inspected formally or informally	...	10
No. of visits made for these purposes	... ..	17
No. of defects discovered	... 6 Abated	... 6
No. of Notices Served — Informal 3 Formal	... ..	—

### 2.—Inspections of Dwelling Houses—Housing Acts

No. of premises inspected formally or informally	...	4
No. of visits made for these purposes	... ..	12
Dwelling houses found to be unfit but capable of being made so at reasonable expense	... ..	—
Estimated number of unfit houses remaining	... ..	59



### 3.—Inspections of Properties under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No. of premises inspected after complaint	...	...	8
No. of visits for these purposes	...	...	24
No. of infestations by rats found—			
major infestations	...	...	—
minor infestations	...	...	8
No. of infestations by mice found—			
major infestations	...	...	—
minor infestations	...	...	8
		Total	8

No. of treatments (including re-treatments) ... 8

### 4.—Inspections of Factories under Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

No. of inspections made	...	...	33
No formal action was required under the Act.			

### 5.—Inspections of registered food premises

No. of inspections of ice cream premises	...	...	—
No. of inspections of butchers' shops	...	...	—

### 6.—Table of Totals of all visits made during year by Public Health Inspector

No. of visits concerning water supplies	...	...	13
" " " Samples (Water/Milk)	...	...	5
" " " Drains, cesspools & septic tanks	.....		51
" " " Inspection of drainage work	...		19
" " " Ponds, pools, ditches & water-courses	...	...	3
" " " Conversion to water closets	...		—
" " " Conversions to bins & sanitary pails	...	...	—
" " concerning housing repairs	...	...	24
" " made on complaint	...	...	13
" " individual unfit houses	...	...	43
" " certificates of disrepair	...	...	2
" " improvement grants	...	...	28
" " factories and business premises	...		34
" " smoke abatements	...	...	16
" " Food premises and industrial canteens	...	...	10
" " infectious diseases	...	...	4
" " rodent control	...	...	11

„ „ „ other infestations ... ..	2
„ „ „ Cleansing ... ..	56
Miscellaneous visits (interviewing owners, agents, etc., No.	
Access visits and other visits not classified) ... ..	29
	<hr/>
	363
	<hr/>

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### 1.—Water Supply

The mains supply is provided by the Irwell Valley Water Board and serves the villages of Tottington, Walshaw, Greenmount and Hawkshaw.

The village of Affetside and Hamlets of Four Lane Ends and Three Lane Ends along with the property on Cann Street and the more isolated farm properties are dependent upon private supplies.

There are five public wells supplying water free of charge to the residents in the areas of Three Lane Ends, Cann Street and Affetside. These wells are cleaned and maintained by the Council.

Since the failure of the well at Affetside in June, 1960, the Council have carried water three times weekly to the village.

Inspection of the well supplies referred to above indicates that the water is of very doubtful bacteriological quality. Warning notices advising the boiling of all drinking water is posted on all these wells.

There is no doubt that the provision of a suitable and sufficient supply to this rural part of the district would be a major problem for a large authority and is more so for a small one. Considerable capital outlay will be required, and for planning reasons this will probably never be offset by development in the area.

The present arrangement of transporting water is a considerable financial burden on the local authority. During the year discussions have been taking place with the Irwell Valley Water Board, Bolton Corporation Water Department, and the Turton U.D.C. to try to arrive at a solution of a difficult problem.

It is interesting to note that the Medical Officer in his report for 1911 referred to the carting of water to houses in Chapel Ward by the Council.

A survey at that time, of owners and occupiers, revealed that the former were against and the latter in favour of the mains of the Joint Water Board being brought to the area, and a supply of water guaranteed. Negotiations were put in hand with the Water Board in regard to the provision of a supply in the area, this apparently



came to nothing. In 1913 the Medical Officer was recommending the inhabitants of Chapel Ward to boil all drinking water.

**Number of houses newly connected to the mains supply**

(a) Existing Houses	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) New Houses	...	...	...	...	...	50

**Supply to all houses at end of year**

(a) From public Mains—						
No. of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	1926
Est. No. of population	...	...	...	...	...	5131
(b) From private supplies—						
No. of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	250
Est. No. of population	...	...	...	...	...	701

**Water Sampling**

No. taken from public supply	...	...	—
No. taken from private supplies	...	...	5

These samples were unsatisfactory from a bacteriological point of view.

**2.—Sewerage and Drainage**

The main sewerage system serves the villages of Tottington, Greenmount, Hawkshaw and Walshaw. These sewers discharge into the sewerage system of the County Borough of Bury and all sewage is treated at their works. Defects in the main sewer outfall have been under consideration by a Consultant, appointed by the Council with a view to dealing with this problem and sewerage in general. Parts of Greenmount, the village of Affetside the hamlets of Four Lane Ends and Three Lane Ends along with outlying property to the west of the District, are without a sewerage system. In addition some forty properties situated in the Beryl Avenue and lower portion of Kirklees Street are not connected to the sewerage system, but plans to connect these properties to the sewerage system have been approved and work commenced during the year on the laying of new sewers.

The great majority of properties in the unsewered areas have pail closets which are emptied by the Cleansing Department weekly, but a number of premises have septic tanks of one type or another. These include two large factories and one residential hostel.

There are in addition some waste water closets situated mainly in the villages of Tottington and Walshaw.



(a) **Details of Sanitary accommodation at end of year**

No. of pail closets	...	...	...	182
No. of waste water closets	...	...	...	59
No. of fresh water closets	...	...	...	2092
No. of trough closets	...	...	...	1
No. of privy middens	...	...	...	1

The number of houses on the water carriage system of sewage disposal is estimated to be 1954.

(b) **Conversions**

No waste water closets were converted to fresh water closets during the year. To encourage this type of conversion the Council offer a grant of 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of £16, payable to the owner on completion of the work if this is carried out with the Council's approval.

**3.—Public Cleansing**

The cleansing of the district is organised on a weekly basis. The Council provide two vehicles, one fore and aft tipper, and one side loader. One is adapted to draw a trailer tank. This vehicle is used to collect the bins and pails from the outlying area and carries a crew of two men. The larger vehicle carrying a crew of four men is employed emptying bins only from the larger villages. Maintenance of these vehicles is carried out by the Ramsbottom U.D.C. Transport Department.

The department empties weekly a total of approximately 2352 dustbins and 182 pail closets, in addition to periodically emptying septic tanks. Public wells are also cleaned at frequent intervals.

During the year a survey was made of the types of receptacles in use for the storage of refuse :—

No. of Houses	No. of Bins	Bins	Other
		Trade Refuse	Receptacles
2146	2271	81	43

Seventy-three bins were defective and in forty-three houses old washing tubs, oil drums, etc., were in use.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Council's site on Turton Road, whilst the night soil is discharged into a manhole on the main sewerage system of the district.

This tip has been in use for a long number of years and has reached the stage when it should be closed. The provision of an alternative method of disposal was in hand by the end of the year.

There are no dry ashpits in the district but one privy midden serving one premise is still in use. It is impracticable to convert

this at the moment as it is impossible to guarantee a weekly collection, due to its location.

Dustbins are supplied by the Council, if requested, on repayment at cost price without added delivery charges, 89 were sold during the year. Premises are normally provided with dustbins by either owners or occupiers.

Street sweeping is under the control of the Surveyor, Mr. G. F. Kirkman.

#### **4.—Salvage**

A separate collection of waste paper from shops and other business premises is made once each week. This paper is baled at the Council's Depot and sold as salvage. During this year 22 tons of paper were recovered to the value of £168. It has not been considered practicable to attempt the recovery of other forms of salvage.

#### **5.—Factories Acts 1937 to 1959**

The following is a list of trades or manufactures carried on in factories within the urban district.

- Cotton goods Manufacture
- Finishing of cotton goods
- Manufacture of artificial silk
- Manufacture of Starch
- Manufacture of Packing Cases
- Carpet Sewing
- General Engineering
- Foundering
- Baking
- Manufacture of Ice Cream
- Preparation of industrial waxes
- Reconditioning of machinery
- Re-wiring of electric motors
- Manufacture of tufted carpets

There are forty-three factories registered with the Local Authority. During the year 33 inspections were made, but no formal action was required under the Factories Acts.

#### **6.—Clean Air Act, 1956**

Eleven observations were made on factory chimneys during the year. Visits were made to two factories which had been the cause of complaints.



The new Building Byelaw made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force in the District on the 1st June, 1959. Consideration was given to the setting up of a smoke control area, a decision had not been reached at the end of the year.

A volumetric smoke and sulphur-di-oxide recorder came into operation at the Town Hall on the 27th September, 1961. In November, the station was visited by Miss Toler of the Warren Spring Laboratory, D.S.I.R., under whose auspices this instrument is operated. Next year details of this instrument's findings will be included in the report.

The Council are members of the Manchester Clean Air Council.

#### 7.—Rodent Control

The disinfestation of premises has been carried out by a local rodent operative who is employed part-time on this work.

8 properties were inspected after complaint

8 minor rat infestations were found

8 treatments (including re-treatments) were carried out.

Test baiting of the Council's sewers was carried out, sixty-four man holes being tested. An annual maintenance treatment followed, seventy-four manholes being poison baited. Eleven manholes showed "complete" takes, five "partial" and fifty-eight "no" takes.

### SECTION E—HOUSING HOUSING CONDITIONS

The majority of houses situated in the main villages are constructed of stone, usually in short terraces. These houses are substantially sound lacking only facilities such as hot water supplies, bathroom and interior sanitation. In many of these houses the facilities have been provided since the properties were constructed but many houses still lack them. It is hoped that more owners will take advantage of the system of grants available to provide these facilities. A large area of more recent development is situated in the village of Greenmount being mainly larger type semi-detached or detached houses of good quality which have all the required facilities. It is evident that considerable housing development will take place in the future in the area of the urban district. The property in the more outlying districts is mainly stone built cottage type constructed in small fold or blocks usually lacking a sewer and proper water supply.

Some pockets of property exist mainly in the Chapel and Walshaw Wards where there is disrepair and these may require



action under the Housing Acts for clearance.

It is intended to survey the district in the near future with a view to providing the Council with details of the total number of houses likely to be unfit. This will enable the Council to formulate a housing programme.

In December a clearance area in Wesley Street was submitted by the Medical Officer and was accepted by the Council; this involved four houses.

(a) **No. of houses erected during the year...**

By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	—
By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	49

(b) **Inspections under the Housing Acts**

(i)	No. of premises inspected formally or informally	4
	No. of visits made for these purposes ...	12
(ii)	No. of houses unfit for human habitation during year ...	—
	No. of houses unfit for human habitation at end of year ... approx.	59
(iii)	Houses made fit after informal action by Local Authority ...	—
	Houses made fit after formal action Public Health Act, 1936 ...	—
	Housing made fit after formal action — Housing Act ...	—
(iv)	Houses closed under Housing Act, 1957, Section 16(4), 17(1), and 35(1) ...	—

### Improvement Grants

During the year, 35 applications for standard grants were received and 34 were approved.

Twelve applications for a Discretionary Grant were received and eight approved.

Twenty-five improvement schemes were completed during the year. The grants were made mainly to owner/occupiers to assist them in the provision of bathrooms and hotwater supplies. The response from owners of tenanted properties is very poor, in spite of the simplified procedure now applying to the standard grant.

**Rent Act, 1957**

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. A Certificate of Disrepair was issued in this case.

**SECTION F—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD****1.—(a) Numbers of Food Premises in the District by Categories**

General Grocers ... ..	10
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those dealing in wet fish and game) ... ..	6
Fishmongers ... ..	—
Meat shops (Butchers, cooked meats, tripe, etc.) ... ..	8
Bakers and/or Confectioners ... ..	12
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	4
Sweets, sugar confectionery, minerals and ice-cream ... ..	10
Public Houses ... ..	10
Licensed Clubs ... ..	2
Shops dealing in milk ... ..	11

**(b) Number of premises registered under Section 16 of Food and Drugs Act, 1955.**

Ice-Cream Premises ... ..	14
Meat Shops ... ..	7

During the year 10 inspections of food premises were made.

There are no slaughterhouses established within the district and meat supplied to shops is slaughtered and inspected in neighbouring districts. As a matter of routine all meat in Butchers' shops is examined at the time of inspection of premises, as is food of all types intended for sale to the public.

**2.—(a) Milk Supply**

Number of distributors registered and operating from :—

(1) Dairies in the district ... ..	17
(2) Shops in the district ... ..	11

**Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.**

No. of Dealers' licenses in force at end of year in respect of :—

(a) Pasteurising Plant ... ..	—
(b) Sterilising Plant ... ..	—
(c) Pre-packed Milk ... ..	—
(d) Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	—

The area of the Urban District was declared to be a specified area by the Milk (Special Resignation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1958, which came into force on the 14th April, 1958.

This order declared that on and after the above date all milk sold within this district must be specially designated milk, i.e., pasteurised, sterilised, tuberculin tested.

**(b) Sampling**

No samples of milk were submitted for examination during the year.

**(c) Unsound Food**

During the course of the year the following small quantities of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered by the retailers :—

Tinned Meats	...	...	...	22 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Tinned Fruits	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Frozen Eggs	...	...	...	14 lbs.
Misc. Tinned Food	...	...	...	15 lbs.

During the year a case was taken by the Lancashire County Council against a local firm for selling a meat and potato pie containing a fly. A fine was imposed, together with costs by the Magistrates' Court at Bury.





